United Nations A/64/757

General Assembly

Distr.: General
26 April 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 96
General and complete disarmament

Letter dated 22 April 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the "Conclusion of the Chairman of the Tehran Conference on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, 17 and 18 April 2010" (see annex).

It would be appreciated if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 96.

(*Signed*) Mohammad **Khazaee**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 22 April 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Conclusion of the Chairman of the Tehran Conference on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, 17 and 18 April 2010

The International Conference on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, with its theme "Nuclear energy for all, nuclear weapons for none" was held in Tehran on 17 and 18 April 2010. At the Conference, many high-level officials and eminent experts of about 60 countries participated and discussed the concerns and challenges related to disarmament and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, in particular, nuclear weapons.

Taking note of the statements and presentations made by the participants, the Conference:

1. Expressed deep concern about the complicated situation over international disarmament and security, the continued existence of weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons and the use or threat of use of such weapons.

2. Put an emphasis on nuclear disarmament as the highest priority of the international community and on the necessity for the total elimination of such inhumane weapons in accordance with the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the final documents of the 1995 and 2000 Review Conferences, in particular the complete realization of the 13 nuclear disarmament practical steps committed to by nuclear-weapons States.

3. Stressed the importance of redoubling efforts to overcome the current deadlock to achieve nuclear disarmament in all its aspects and the promotion of multilateralism in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

4. Emphasized the necessity to conclude a comprehensive, non-discriminatory and legally binding convention on the total ban on the development, production, transfer, stockpiling, use or threat of use of such weapons, in order to achieve a world free from nuclear weapons, taking note of the experience of the concluding of two conventions, namely the Chemical Weapons Convention of 1992 and the Biological Weapons Convention of 1972, as well as providing comprehensive and non-discriminatory security assurances, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

5. Stressed the need to take measures for the realization of nuclear-weapon-free zones in different parts of the world, in particular in the Middle East, based on the relevant United Nations resolutions and pending the achievement of such a goal as a first step, the accession of the Zionist regime to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and putting its nuclear facilities under the International Atomic Energy Agency Comprehensive Safeguards is a must.

6. Stressed the principles of the irreversibility, transparency and verifiability in any bilateral or multilateral agreement on cutting the number of nuclear weapons.

7. Affirmed the inalienable right of the Non-Proliferation Treaty States parties to use nuclear energy in all its aspects, and the necessity to promote international cooperation as a pillar of the Non-Proliferation Treaty in accordance with the commitments under article IV.

8. Emphasized that attacking the peaceful nuclear facilities results in grave negative consequences for human beings and the environment and is a gross violation of international law and of the Charter of the United Nations.

9. Expressed its grave concern about the weakening of the non-proliferation regime due to the implementation of double standards and discriminatory approaches by certain nuclear-weapon States, in particular the cooperation of certain nuclear-weapon States with the Non-Proliferation Treaty non-parties, and neglecting the nuclear arsenal of the Zionist regime.

10. Emphasized the necessity to comply with the respective obligations on destruction of chemical weapons within the agreed time frame (2012), as well as the necessity to address the biological threats.

11. Taking note of the importance of this Conference and its results, we would like, as a host, to propose that the results of this Conference be submitted to the Secretary-General and other relevant international organizations and be recorded as a document of these organizations.

12. Noting also the interest showed by the participants to the topic of this Conference, and in order to review ways and means to promote the goals of this Conference, and since a number of participants expressed their interest, the second conference on "International disarmament and security" will be held in Tehran in April 2011.